

## PRESIDENT'S WOUNDS

Declared More Serious Than Supposed at First.

## STATEMENT MADE BY DOCTOR LEE

He Took Part in the Operation Friday Evening.

## ITS DETAILS DESCRIBED

From Today's New York Tribune.

President McKinley has received a more serious wound than was at first reported. He may recover, but the chances are evenly matched with the dangers. Judging from the bulletins of this afternoon stating that his temperature was 102 degrees, I should say that his condition was worse now than just after the operation. Nevertheless, no one can predict what will happen thus early.

This statement was made yesterday to a Tribune reporter by Dr. Edward Wallace Lee, who took part in the operation on the President on Friday, half an hour after the shooting. Dr. Lee left Buffalo on Friday night at 11:20 on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and reached this city yesterday noon. He registered at the Flinch Avenue Hotel, where he explained in detail last night the operation on the President, and described the character of the wound inflicted by Czolgosz's bullet.

Dr. Lee was the medical director of the Omaha exposition in 1898, and, accordingly, was well known to the staff of physicians under Dr. E. L. Parke, the medical director of the Pan-American exposition. Dr. Lee's home is in St. Louis, and he had visited the exposition at Buffalo, as he put it, merely as a sightseer.

In telling of how he came to be present at the operation, Dr. Lee said:

"I was wandering aimlessly along the midway, and had reached that part of the enclosure which is bounded on one side by the show 'Darkness and Dawn' and 'The Old Kentucky Home,' when some one ran up to me and said: 'President McKinley has been shot. They want you at the Emergency Hospital.'"

Almost stunned by the news.

"The news almost stunned me, but I did not realize its full import until I had reached the hospital. There I found the President stretched out on the operating table. The clothes had been removed from the upper part of his body, disclosing the two wounds."

"The first, which could not truly be called a wound, but was, in fact, more of a bruise, had been caused by the bullet grazing the flesh of the breast and leaving an angry red mark. The second bullet was seen to have penetrated into the abdomen, and had struck five and a half inches below the left nipple and one and a half inches to the left of the median line."

"Dr. Mann and Dr. Parke, two eminent surgeons of Buffalo, had been summoned, and all were anxiously awaiting their arrival. Dr. Mann arrived soon, but Dr. Parke, it was learned, was at Niagara Falls, and could not reach the scene for some time."

"At that time there were present around the operating table Dr. P. M. Rixey, the President's personal physician; Dr. M. B. Mann and Dr. H. Mynter."

"As soon as I saw the President I was struck with his condition. There was a pallor in his face, and on examination it was found that his pulse was abnormally high. There was every indication that the man was dangerously wounded and that an immediate operation was imperative."

"There was a consultation of the physicians as to whether it was expedient to wait longer for Dr. Parke or to begin at once. It was finally decided to go ahead with the operation. All the while I was greatly impressed with the President's fortitude. He wore a pale face, but his face, teeth and yet all the while his expression indicated that he knew the seriousness of the wound, that it had been inflicted by a man who had planned to kill him, and that the ultimate success of the treatment was as yet problematical."

"Having decided to perform the operation, one of us said:

"'Gentlemen,' was the answer, uttered in a low, quiet tone, as if spoken to some little child, 'I want you to do whatever in your judgment you think is necessary.'"

"That is the last thing he said at the hospital. We did not encourage him to talk, for we knew that the more quiet he was and the more free from excitement, the more likelihood of success would attend the operation."

Dr. Mann takes charge.

"Dr. Mann then took charge, and the flesh was cleaned by shaving and by antiseptic solutions. The President was then put under the influence of anaesthetics, which acted promptly and satisfactorily. An incision was then made by the bullet, about four and one-half inches long. Through this opening the stomach was drawn, and on examination it was found that the bullet had passed straight through this organ. As the President had had a hearty luncheon between 1 and 2 o'clock, the stomach was greatly filled with undigested food. This had oozed through the holes in the stomach to a certain extent and had run down into the abdominal cavity. Since the abdomen is inclosed in a lining known as the peritoneum, this lining had also been perforated by the bullet."

"The bullet could not be found. Accordingly, the abdominal cavity was washed clean with antiseptic solutions, and all possible care taken to destroy any infectious germs."

"The holes in the stomach were ugly ones, and the posterior hole was much more jagged and torn than the one in front. Through this hole the bullet passed first. This I consider the most serious matter. It was then noted through the bullet hole that some of the force by the time it had reached the further side of the stomach, and thus tore rather than pierced its way through."

"After repeated bathing of the wounded parts with antiseptic lotions the apertures in the stomach were sewed up with silk sutures, and the abdominal cut was sewed together with silkwool sutures. The wound was then dressed with an antiseptic bath, and a wide abdominal binding was applied. The body was then wrapped in sheets, and the President was placed in the ambulance."

Unconscious when moved.

"The President was still unconscious when the operation was completed and the ambulance had been summoned to carry the wounded man to the home of President Milburn. This was fortunate, for he was much better for him to be carried away in an unconscious condition than for him to awaken and to be conscious of the jolting of the vehicle."

"I called at Mr. Milburn's house about 9 o'clock in the evening to learn of Mr. McKinley's condition, and at that time I was told that he was resting comfortably. I left Buffalo at 11:20 p.m., and had no chance to learn further concerning his condition until I arrived here in New York on Monday."

## EXAMINATION OF CZOLGOSZ

STILL INSISTS THAT HE WAS ALONE IN CRIME.

## Illustrates to Police the Manner of the Shooting—Searching for Confederates.

A press dispatch from Buffalo last night says:

Leon Czolgosz, the self-avowed disciple of Emma Goldman, and the other radical anarchist leaders, who shot President McKinley, insists that he alone is responsible for his crime. He says that he talked the matter over in advance in a general way with his friends, but that he was not advised by them, and that there was no plot or conspiracy to take the life of the President in which any one else had a part. He declined to furnish the names of the men with whom he discussed the crime of Friday, but the police believe they will yet learn them, and that when they do they will have exposed the anarchistic plot of which they are confident the prisoner was the final agent of murder.

Czolgosz submitted to six hours of examination and questioning at the hands of the police officials today, and was tired out when they led him back to his cell and locked him up for the night. The long examination of the prisoner was fruitless save in so far as his own individual fate is concerned, for while he told nothing that would implicate any one else in his crime, he went over the scene at the Temple of Music when he shot the President again and again, completing a confession, as ample as the law ever exacted.

## Illustrates Crime.

He even went to the extent of illustrating to the officers the manner in which he shot the President, and told with manifest pride how he deceived the President and his porter, the bandaged hand that held the revolver.

When he was first brought before Superintendent of Police Bull and District Attorney Penney he was not disposed to talk very freely, and when a question was put to him to keep ample time to weigh his answers deliberately. He answered with his answers some of the philosophy of the desperate political sect to which he belongs, and seemed to be posing. Later his tongue loosened somewhat, and by the close of the afternoon he talked freely. The admission that he had discussed the crime in advance with friends was finally drawn from him, but there he stopped and could not be moved. He was in the hands of a group of men, and they set trap upon trap to snare him, but the effort to break him down failed. The police say that in the end when he comes to a true appreciation of his position he will break down and fully confess. In reviewing his confession he made open avowal of his belief in anarchy, and said that he had merely done his duty as he saw it.

## Looking for Confederates.

In addition to the examination of which the prisoner was subjected, city and federal detectives spent the day in scouring the city for some trace of possible confederates. They took up the trail of the prisoner from the day of his arrival and partially completed an outline of his movements up to the commission of the crime.

They did not succeed in connecting him with any of the socialists who make their home here, and go down during the next forty-eight hours the outcome will be still more uncertain."

## No Crisis in Such a Case.

"Will not the crisis in the President's condition be reached soon?"

"As I have said before, there is no crisis in such a case."

Here Dr. Lee stopped for a moment, as if he dreaded to say it, and then he added:

"Nevertheless, if the President's temperature does not go down during the next forty-eight hours, the outcome will be still more uncertain."

Dr. Lee started last night for Buffalo, where he expects to call at Mr. Milburn's home and learn of President McKinley's condition. He plans to leave Buffalo at 2 o'clock for St. Louis.

Dr. Edward Wallace Lee is a man of powerful physique, six feet in height, and has bushy black hair and a mustache. He was for many years a physician and surgeon in Omaha, where he was also professor of surgery at the Creighton Medical College. In 1898 he was made the medical director of the Omaha exposition. He has made his home in St. Louis since 1899. There he is the consulting surgeon in the City and Women's Hospital.

## GREAT REGENERATIVE POWERS.

## Commissioner Harris Extremely Hopeful of the President's Recovery.

Mr. A. L. Harris, a member of the industrial commission, was lieutenant governor of Ohio at the time President McKinley was governor of the state, and was personally acquainted with the President.

Mr. Harris caused the tragedy of Friday evening to be especially distressing to him. But Mr. Harris was today extremely hopeful that the President would recover.

"Mr. McKinley," he said today, "has unusual regenerative powers, and I feel sure he will have a better chance to recover from the wound than I have heard of in nine men in a hundred. During the gubernatorial campaign in Ohio, which resulted in the election of Mr. McKinley as governor, he exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and recuperation. After a day of unusual fatigue he would be up and as fresh as if he had had no unusual tax on his powers of endurance, and this was accomplished with comparatively little sleep. He has a good constitution, and his habits have always been so regular that if any one could recover from the wound he has received he can do so. His calmness under exciting circumstances will assist in his restoration to health."

## ANARCHISTIC PLOT RECALLED.

## May Possibly Have Had Some Connection With Czolgosz's Crime.

Aprons of the attempt to assassinate the President the local police recall an anarchistic plot which was revealed about a year ago, when two Italian reds were unearthed and deported. Some speculation is being indulged in as to whether this plot has any connection with Czolgosz's assault upon the President.

In July, 1900, a cablegram was received at the Department of State from Italy announcing that the authorities there had learned that two pronounced Italian anarchists had departed from Italy with an alleged intention to assassinate the President. The statement was made that these two men had been selected by fellow anarchists to perform the deed. Chief Wilkie of the secret service and Major Sylvester, superintendent of the local police, were informed of the service and they were immediately taken to apprehend the two immigrants upon their arrival. Major Sylvester carried for a description of the two men was being accused of connection with the plot. When the effects of the two incoming Italians were examined incriminating evidence was found, and they were subsequently deported, together with twelve other suspects. It is possible that some of these men may have since regained access to the country, and the local police and secret service officials are endeavoring to ascertain if this movement has any connection with the attempt of the Buffalo assassin to take the President's life.

## THE PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA

IT IS NEARLY TWICE THE SIZE OF RHODE ISLAND.

## Extensive Agricultural Products—Varied Manufacturing Interests—Civil Government a Success.

From official material compiled in the division of insular affairs of the War Department, a statement has been prepared concerning the province of Pampanga. Under the provincial organization act, Pampanga was created a local political jurisdiction in February last, under the general authority of the Philippine commission. It is one of the most important of the provinces in population, industry and trade. The province contains 1,413,700 acres, which makes it nearly twice the size of the state of Rhode Island, and within 150 square miles of the area of the state of Delaware. The country has every variety of surface, being mountainous in the western part and nearly level in the center and south. The temperature is cool and delightful.

## Childish and Simple.

Among his own brothers and sisters he was considered "strange," and a sister-in-law not long ago commented upon his childish conduct.

He has a brother, Jacob, who was injured by an explosion at the Sandy Hook navy yard a couple of years ago and who has since been retired on pension.

His recent letters to his family indicated nothing unusual in his line of thought. Recently the farm which his father owned a few miles southeast of this city was sold and Leon's share of the proceeds are still retained by the father, waiting for them to be claimed by the son.

Leon had no amusements common to persons of his years, contenting himself with playing with the children of the neighborhood, and so constant was this practice that a sister-in-law asked her husband, "What is the matter with Leon? He plays with no one but children, and he acts like a child."

Because of his childish conduct his parents paid less attention to him than would otherwise have been the case, and Leon, being of a sensitive temperament, probably felt it deeply.

## The Cities in the Province.

The capital, Bacolor, on the Betis river, not far from the head of the Pampanga delta, is a town of 17,100 inhabitants. It is well built, has a fine courthouse and a monument to the memory of Andra y Salazar, governor general of the island in 1762.

In addition to the large city of Bacolor, a population of 14,000; Candaba, near the western margin of the swamp of that name, 14,000; Lubao, on the delta, 14,000; Macabebe, on the Rio Grande Pampanga, near one of its outlets, 14,000; San Fernando, the shipping port of Bacolor, 14,000. There are twelve other towns with a population exceeding 5,000.

The principal products of the province are quite extensive, the staples being rice, sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn, sweet potatoes and indigo. The annual value of the crops is estimated at \$1,210,000. The annual value of forest products is \$122,380. The fishing interests are also becoming very extensive. In the large bay, the occupation of the inhabitants in agriculture, grazing and fisheries, there is a considerable amount of business. The industry of the province is the outbreak of the Spanish war there were 12,777 looms in operation and 654 sugar mills, 445 being hand-powered, 17 steam and 10 hydraulic.

There were 335 stone mills, 15 carriage shops, besides pottery factories, carpenter shops, shoe shops, bead factories, etc. A large manufacture of sacks for commercial packing and sleeping mats is carried on.

## Civil Government Successful.

Under the military organization in 1900, after the general campaign for the suppression of the rebellion, the department of northern Luzon was created on May 4, 1900, under command of Maj. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. V. Brig. Gen. Fred. D. Grant was appointed commander of the fifth district. Subsequent operations took place against the bands of outlaws which had taken refuge in the mountains, and resulted in the capture of the leaders.

The local civil government is meeting with success. The inhabitants are beginning to realize the advantages of a stable government, and, as a consequence, great advancement is being made in every branch of industry.

## PREDICTED MCKINLEY'S DEATH.

## A Kansas City Man Heard Maggio's Declaration.

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"The republic is good, socialism is better, but anarchy is the come of them all. President McKinley will soon be killed. He represents government and oppression, and must go the way of the others."

A Wichita man who knew Maggio at that time yesterday stated that Maggio made the declaration to him, adding that the order to assassinate the President had been sent out by an anarchist society at Rome, Italy.

## Maggio's brother, who lives in Leavenworth, claims not to know the present whereabouts of Maggio.

## FEELING IN SPAIN.

## Newspapers at Madrid Condemn the Assassination of President McKinley.

MADRID, September 7.—The newspapers here comment briefly upon the attempted assassination of President McKinley, and none of them fail to remember that it was under his administration that the war with Spain took place. The Globo, ministerial, says:

"President McKinley, yielding to popular clamor, has allowed his country to be plunged into a war which has cost the lives of many brave men, and the paper condemns what it describes as being a brutal outrage."

The Imparcial observes: "It would be premature to pass judgment on the personality of the President, and still more so on his policy, but the day is perhaps not far distant when the United States will see in him the primary cause of the decadence of the North American republic."

The Liberal protests against the crime, "irrespective of the injury done to Spain" by President McKinley.

The Correspondencia says: "If the Monroe doctrine did not already exist, there would be no doubt that the United States administration has been disastrous to Spain. The new imperialist policy of the United States will not die with President McKinley, for imperialism is an idea rooted in the minds of the American people."

## THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

## Authentic Version of What He Said When Shot.

BUFFALO, September 8.—On many material points, and particularly the utterances of the President after he was shot, the witnesses of Friday's tragedy at the Temple of Music fall to agree. The action of the tragedy was very fast, and its commission was followed by a scene of confusion in which it was difficult to either see or hear with accuracy, however close one stood to the President and his assailant. It is now conceded that the President did not say, "May God forgive him," after he was shot, and agreed that his first audible speech was a reference to his wife, "I trust Mrs. McKinley will not be informed of this; at least I hope it will not be exaggerated."

## Serious Fire at Denver.

## DENVER, Col., September 8.—Fire last night destroyed the buildings at 1225 to 1237 Market street, with their contents.

They were occupied by the Humphreys-Jones Mercantile Company and the Sauer Manufacturing Company. Loss, \$100,000.

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